PLAN and REPORTS

OF THE

SOCIETY

INSTITUTED at LONDON

In the YEAR M.DCC.LXXIV.

FOR THE RECOVERY OF

PERSONS

APPARENTLY

DROWNED.

PUBLISHED M,DCC.LXXV.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE

INTRODUCTION.

MANY and indubitable are the inſtances of the poſſibility of reſtoring to life perſons apparently ſtruck with ſudden death; whether the evil proceeded from a ſtroke of apoplexy, convulſive fits, ſuffocation by noxious vapours, ſtrangulation by the cord, or *drowning*; although the party had remained ſenſeleſs, and without any the leaſt ſigns of life, for a conſiderable time *. Caſes of this nature have occaſionally preſented themſelves in every country; and although they could not fail to ſurpriſe for a ſeaſon, yet they were conſidered and *neglected* as very ſingular and extraordinary phœnomena, from which no ſalutary conſequences could be drawn.

* The memoirs of the ſociety, inſtituted at *Amſterdam*, mention ſeveral caſes, well atteſted, where the patients continued *upwards of an hour*, without any ſigns of life, after they were taken out of the water, who were yet reſtored.

Theſe repeated inſtances at length attracted the attention of ſome benevolent Gentlemen in *Holland*; where, from the great abundance of canals and inland ſeas, the inhabitants are particularly expoſed to accidents by water. They perceived with deep regret, that numbers, and thoſe principally among the moſt laborious and deſerving part of the community, were annually drowned: and it was juſtly conjectured that *ſome* at leaſt might have been ſaved, had they not been entirely abandoned as dead, or very ſuperficially treated. The hints that were diſperſed through various publications, concerning the method of treating perſons in this critical ſtate, were carefully collected. Theſe were made public, and rewards were propoſed to thoſe who ſhould put them into execution. Theſe humane attempts far exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations. They became inſtrumental in the reſtoration of ſeveral, who muſt otherwiſe have periſhed inevitably. This ſurpriſing ſucceſs engaged the general notice, and was ſo univerſally countenanced, that they were at length enabled to form themſelves into a reſpectable ſociety, and extend their plan over the ſeven provinces. And it muſt afford real pleaſure to every friend of the unfortunate to be informed, that about 150 perſons, of whom the lives of many were very important to their families, and to the community, have been redeemed from death in the ſpace of a few years.

The authentic teſtimonies produced of their remarkable ſucceſs, inſtigated other countries alſo to imitate their example. In the year 1768, the magiſtrates of health at *Milan* and *Venice* iſſued orders for the treatment of *drowned* perſons. The city of *Hamburgh* appointed a ſimilar ordinance

to

to be read in all their churches, extending their ſuccour not only to the *drowned*, but to the ſtrangled, to thoſe ſuffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen. The firſt part of the Dutch Memoirs was preſented to the Imperial academy at *Peterſbourgh*, and was tranſlated into the *Ruſſian* language, by command of the Empreſs. In the year 1769, the Empreſs of *Germany* publiſhed an edict, extending its directions and encouragement to every caſe of accidental death that afforded a poſſibility of relief. In the year 1771, the magiſtrates of the city of *Paris* founded an inſtitution alſo in favour of the *drowned*. And the repeated inſtances of ſucceſs in each country have abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amſterdam Memoirs.

In the year 1773, Dr. *Cogan* tranſlated theſe Memoirs, in order to inform this part of the world of the practicability of recovering perſons apparently *drowned*:* And Mr. *Hawes* having alſo exerted his endeavours to excite the attention of the public to the ſame ſubject, theſe gentlemen united and propoſed a Plan for the introduction of a ſimilar inſtitution into theſe kingdoms. This Plan was ſo well received, and met with ſo much encouragement from ſeveral gentlemen of influence, that they were ſoon enabled to form a Society to promote its laudable deſigns. It is as follows:

THE PLAN.

I. The Society has undertaken to publiſh, in as extenſive a manner as poſſible, the proper methods of treating perſons in thoſe unfortunate circumſtances.

* See the Memoirs of the Society inſtituted at *Amſterdam* in favour of drowned perſons, publiſhed by Mr. *G. Robinſon*, *Pater-noſter-row*. Theſe are earneſtly recommended to the peruſal of every one. They contain ſuch a variety of caſes, minutely related and well authenticated, as would render it unpardonable in us not to attempt a ſimilar Inſtitution.

II. To

II. To diſtribute a premium of *two Guineas* among the firſt perſons, not exceeding *four* in number, who will attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the parts adjacent; provided they have not been longer than *two hours* under the water; and provided the Aſſiſtants perſevere in the uſe of the means recommended, and no others, unleſs under the direction of a regular practitioner, for the ſpace of two hours: This reward to be given though they may not prove ſucceſsful.

III. To diſtribute in like manner *four Guineas* wherever the patient has been reſtored to life.

IV. To give to any publican, or other perſon, who ſhall admit the body into his houſe without delay, and furniſh the neceſſary accommodations, the ſum of *one Guinea*; and alſo to ſecure them from the charge of burial, in unſucceſsful caſes.

V. A certain number of medical gentlemen, ſtationed near to the places where diſaſters by water are moſt frequent, have engaged to give their aſſiſtance *gratis*; theſe gentlemen are to have a fumigator, and other neceſſaries, always in readineſs *.

They flatter themſelves, that by theſe regulations many individuals, in and about this metropolis, will be ſecure of the beſt and moſt immediate aſſiſtance in ſuch critical caſes: And, where it ſhould not prove ſucceſsful, their relations will always have the ſatisfaction of reflecting, that the laſt efforts have not been neglected.

* Should the Society meet with due encouragement, it is propoſed to preſent an honorary Medal to any medical gentleman or other, who may not chuſe to accept of a pecuniary reward, in all thoſe caſes where they have been inſtrumental of ſucceſs.

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The Methods of Treatment.

I. In removing the body to a convenient place, great care muſt be taken that it be not bruiſed, nor ſhaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's ſhoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, except with the greateſt caution. For experience proves, that all theſe methods may be injurious, and often deſtroy the ſmall remains of life. The unfortunate object ſhould be cautiouſly conveyed by two or more perſons, or in a carriage upon ſtraw, lying as on a bed with the head a little raiſed, and kept in as natural and eaſy a poſition as poſſible.

II. The body being well dried with a cloth, ſhould be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or door of the room ſhould be left open, and no more perſons be admitted into it than thoſe who are abſolutely neceſſary; as the life of the patient greatly depends upon their having the benefit of a pure air. The warmth moſt promiſing of ſucceſs is that of a bed or a blanket, properly warmed. Bottles of hot water ſhould be laid at the bottoms of the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, ſhould be rubbed over the body,

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and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy perſon lying by the ſide of the body, has been found in many caſes very efficacious. The ſhirt or clothes of an attendant, or the ſkin of a ſheep freſh killed, may alſo be uſed with advantage. Should theſe accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-houſe, baker, glaſs-houſe, ſaltern, ſoap-boiler, or any fabrick where warm lees, aſhes, embers, grains, ſand, water, &c. are eaſily procured, it would be of the utmoſt ſervice to place the body in any of theſe, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy perſon.

III. The ſubject being placed in one or other of theſe advantageous circumſtances as ſpeedily as poſſible, various ſtimulating methods ſhould next be employed. The moſt efficacious are,—to blow with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, cloſing his noſtrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by preſſing the cheſt with the other, imitating the ſtrong breathing of a healthy perſon.—The medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be uſed to render the operation leſs indelicate.—Whilſt one aſſiſtant is conſtantly employed in this operation, another ſhould throw the ſmoke of tobacco up by the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, ſuch as are uſed in adminiſtering tobacco clyſters: a pair of bellows may be uſed until the others can be procured. A third attendant ſhould, in the mean time, rub the belly, cheſt, back and arms, with a coarſe cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, or with dry ſalt, ſo as not to rub off the ſkin: ſpirits of hartſhorn, volatile ſalts, or any other ſtimulating ſubſtance, muſt alſo be applied to the noſtrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. The

body

body ſhould at intervals be ſhaken alſo, and varied in its poſition.

IV. If there be any ſigns of returning life, ſuch as ſighing, gaſping, twitching, or any convulſive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm or neck may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away ſhould not be large; nor ſhould an *artery* ever be opened, as profuſe bleeding has appeared prejudicial, and even deſtructive to the ſmall remains of life. The throat ſhould be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propenſity to vomit; and the noſtrils alſo with a feather, ſnuff, or any other ſtimulant, ſo as to provoke ſneezings. A tea-ſpoonful of warm water may be adminiſtered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of ſwallowing be returned: and if it be, a table-ſpoonful of warmed wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage: but not before; as the liquor might get into the lungs before the power of ſwallowing returns. The other methods ſhould be continued with vigour, until the patient be gradually reſtored.

We have been as circumſtantial as poſſible in the above directions, that if one conveniency ſhould be wanting, the attendants may not be at a loſs for others. Where the patient has lain but a ſhort time ſenſeleſs, blowing into the lungs or bowels has been, in ſome caſes, found ſufficient: yet a *ſpeedy* recovery is not to be expected in general. On the contrary, the above methods are to be continued with ſpirit for *two hours, or upwards*, although there ſhould not be the leaſt ſymptoms of returning life. The vulgar notion that a perſon will recover in a

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few minutes, or not at all; and the ignorant, foolish, ridiculing, of thoſe who are willing to perſevere, as if they were attempting impoſſibilities, has moſt certainly cauſed the death of many who might otherwiſe have been ſaved.

Moſt of the above rules are happily of ſuch a nature, that they may be begun *immediately*, and that by perſons who are not acquainted with the medical art; yet it is always adviſeable to ſeek the aſſiſtance of ſome regular practitioner as ſoon as poſſible; not only as bleeding is proper, and ſometimes neceſſary; but as it is to be preſumed that ſuch a one will be more ſkilful and expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure as circumſtances may require.

The Society think it proper to obſerve, that theſe means of reſtoration are applicable to various other caſes of apparent deaths; ſuch as hanging, ſuffocation by damps and noxious vapours, whether proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, ciſterns, caves, or the Muſt of fermenting liquors; to thoſe ſeized with apoplectic and convulſive fits, and alſo to the frozen. And they hope that ſome perſons of influence in the parts where ſuch accidents moſtly happen, will form a ſimilar inſtitution for the recovery of the unhappy victims.

Wherever any good has been produced by the means recommended, the perſon who has ſuperintended the cure is deſired to write a circumſtantial account of it to James Horsfall, Eſq; Treaſurer, Middle Temple, or Mr. J. B. Rich, No. 4, Field-court, Gray's-inn, Holborn, Secretary to the Society.

REPORTS of the SOCIETY

INSTITUTED IN FAVOUR OF

DROWNED PERSONS, &c.

IT gives us unſpeakable pleaſure, that we are now able to unite our evidence with that of other nations, in confirmation of a fact equally intereſting as it is curious and ſurpriſing, *viz.* that perſons may, either by immerſion in water, or by other ſpecies of ſtrangulation, have every faculty totally ſuſpended, ſo that they ſhall, to all appearance, be dead for a conſiderable length of time, and yet it may be in the power of art to recover them.

The Caſes we ſhall lay before the public, demonſtrative of this truth, have either been communicated by gentlemen whoſe veracity is unqueſtionable, and who could readily produce a ſufficient number of vouchers, were any one to diſcredit their evidence; or they have fallen under our own immediate inſpection.

As to ourſelves, we can have no motive to induce us to be abſurdly credulous on the one hand, or on the other, attempt to impoſe falſhoods on the public. The ſurpriſing facts recorded by our neigh-

bours, the Dutch and French, induced us to make the like experiments. Had we not ſucceeded, we ſhould have made our report to the world; and, reſting ſatisfied with the goodneſs of our intention, we ſhould have left others to draw what conſequences they pleaſed. But *we have ſucceeded*; and we congratulate our countrymen upon having demonſtrated a fact, which we hope will, in proceſs of time, wipe tears from the eyes of thouſands: we congratulate ourſelves in being the inſtruments of ſo much happineſs. Theſe were our motives; theſe are our rewards; and we deſire no other.

Since theſe are the ſecret ſprings of our conduct, we lie under no temptation to act diſingenuouſly. We are ſolicitous, equally with others, to weigh the validity of our undertaking, and aſcertain the proportion of uſefulneſs to our fellow-creatures likely to accrue from it; and therefore we heſitate not to declare, that we have paid our proffered rewards, in no leſs than 25 unſucceſsful attempts, while the inſtances of recovery, in conſequence of our inſtitution, are only *ſeven* in number. But ſo valuable is life, not only to the individual, but to his various connections, that were the caſes of ſucceſs never to bear a greater proportion, we ſhould have no reaſon to repent of our undertaking.

Yet were it conſiſtent with the propoſed brevity of this publication, to give the unſucceſsful caſes alſo at large, ſeveral inſtances would ſufficiently indicate, that the cauſe of their failure was owing to adventitious circumſtances, which, without affecting our leading principle, rendered it morally impoſſible to recover the unfortunate objects.

Several of the number had lain in the water from an hour and half to two hours, before they were taken up: and although we have engaged, that we might

err on the ſide of ſafety, to give our premiums to thoſe who ſhall attempt the recovery of perſons in this ſtate, yet we are not ſo ſanguine as to expect that one in fifty could be reſtored under ſuch diſadvantages. Others, after being taken out, were neglected for a conſiderable length of time, through the ignorance of the attendants.—In another inſtance, the perſon fell into the water as he was fighting. In this caſe, the body muſt have been heated to a great degree, and the lungs ſurcharged with blood; and his reſtoration would moſt probably have been impracticable, had the proper means been inſtantly applied.

In ſome other caſes, although we were not ſo happy as to ſucceed, yet we were for ſome time flattered with ſuch ſigns of returning life, as demonſtrated that the vital ſpark had not been totally extinguiſhed, though it was not in our power to revive it.

A due conſideration of theſe circumſtances ſo far from diſcouraging, animates our hopes, that, in the uſual courſe of accidents, we ſhall proportionably equal other countries in the number of objects ſnatched from immediate death.

Candour will alſo make allowance for our preſent inexperience in attempts of this nature. No rules can be laid down that ſhall be equally applicable in every caſe; and our own obſervations in a few inſtances will better inſtruct us in the modes of procedure, than the moſt minute and circumſtantial directions that can be poſſibly given. It is but juſt that we aſſure the public, however, that in all the accidents, where the Medical Gentlemen have been called in, they have diſcovered ſo much attention and zeal, as well as ſkill and expertneſs in their methods of treatment, that we have every reaſon to

expect

expect considerable success from the continuance of their generous assistance. It is with pleasure we find also, that publicans and others readily admit bodies into their houses, without being such slaves to vulgar prejudices as we might naturally have apprehended; and that the lower class of people begin to be very assiduous in their endeavours to assist objects in that perilous state. The fourth case we have described is a pleasing specimen and earnest of the good effects of our rewards, in saving the unfortunate from an immediate danger of drowning; which is full as satisfactory, respecting the good produced, as recovering them after they were to appearance dead: and the Ninth Case evinces with what success stimulating methods may be employed in other accidents besides those of drowning.

In giving the history of Cases, the order which naturally presents itself is, first to relate the instances of success which fall under our immediate cognizance, and afterwards those which have been communicated to us by our correspondents.

CASE

CASE I.

July 12, 1774. THOMAS, the ſon of *John Joſeph*, a child aged about 14 months, dwelling by the Iron Foundery near the *Falcon Stairs*, wandering from its mother and other women who were drinking tea together in a chandler's ſhop, got into a back kitchen, and fell through a trap, the door of which was careleſsly left open, into an aqueduct communicating with the River *Thames*. The women heard it fall, and ran to the place, but could not perceive the child. Their ſcreams brought a ſhoemaker, who lived in an adjacent houſe, to the place, but he was fearful of jumping in, leſt he ſhould fall upon the child. *Thomas Vincent*, a waterman, who was amongſt the crowd brought together by the cries of the diſtreſſed mother, being informed of the event, ran round by ſeveral houſes, and climbing over the walls of the aqueduct, waded up to the place to the height of his cheſt in the water, proceeding cautiouſly, and feeling for the infant with his feet as he advanced; for he imagined the returning tide might have carried it to a diſtance from the place; nor was he altogether deceived; as he felt the child about ten feet from the opening. He took it up, and gave it to the women through the hole through which it had fallen. From ſeven to ten minutes muſt have elapſed from the falling-in of the child to the time it was taken out. The women upon the ſtricteſt exa-

examination affirmed, that the child was to all appearance dead; its eyes were fixed, it lay breathleſs, and void either of motion or pulſe. They ſhook, and beat it on its back for ſome little time, and then laying it upon a counter in the ſhop, rubbed its belly and cheſt with dry ſalt; the friction was ſcarcely continued three minutes before the child began to gaſp, and give other ſigns of returning life, which encreaſed till they were enabled to pour ſome ſalt and water down its throat. This excited a vomiting, by which the child threw up a conſiderable quantity of water and mud from its ſtomach, and in a few minutes more it was reſtored to the joyful arms of its mother. In the courſe of the evening it had two or three convulſive fits, but theſe were of ſhort duration, and returned no more. The perſon who had taken the child out of the water ran for Mr. *Boyſe*, one of the Medical Aſſiſtants to this Society: he not being at home, his journeyman went to the houſe, but he found the child pretty well recovered. The waterman had the reward promiſed by the ſociety.

CASE II.

ON the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1774, in the afternoon, about the time of high water, as *Dederic*, the ſon of *Dederic Woolbert*, a lad about thirteen years of age, was ſtanding on a wharf near *Wapping New Stairs*, and caſting a net, he accidentally fell into the river, in a depth of between 12 and 14 feet. Some perſons who ſaw him fall threw a rope into the water: the boy, as he afterwards informed us, perceived the rope, and catched at it, but miſſing his aim he ſunk, and became immediately ſenſeleſs.

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A waterman, who alſo ſaw him fall, got a boat hook, and drew him up with ſome difficulty. He had been under water about ten minutes; when taken out he was to appearance void of life; his face was ſwoln and livid, there was neither pulſe nor reſpiration, and his limbs were cold and ſtiff; one leg was conſiderably contracted. He was conveyed to a public houſe in the neighbourhood, and Mr. *Hodgſon*, ſurgeon and apothecary in *Wapping*, was immediately ſent for, who ordered the wet clothes to be taken off as ſoon as poſſible, his body to be rubbed dry with flannels, and then put between two blankets. Four men rubbed him well with ſalt; bottles of warm water were applied to his arm-pits, to the ſoles of his feet, *&c.* In about 25 minutes a little warmth was perceptible; ſome wine and water warm was then given him; he ſwallowed about half a ſmall glaſsful, which excited a cough; a vein was opened, and more of the wine and water was given, which he drank without any difficulty. By the above method he was, in the ſpace of an hour and a half, very well recovered.—The lad appeared before the Society. He ſaid he had been troubled with a difficulty of breathing two or three days after his recovery; and his eyes were ſtill ſo much inflamed, that what is termed the white of the eyes appeared of a uniform red; which was a ſufficient evidence of the extreme danger from which he had been delivered. The preſence of a promiſing youth, as it were riſen from the dead, and the gratitude he expreſſed to the inſtruments of his preſervation, diffuſed a pleaſure over the whole company, which it is eaſier for a benevolent heart to conceive, than for any words to expreſs.

His account correſponded with the general declaration of perſons in his ſituation, *viz.* that he remained

mained entirely ſenſeleſs, from the time of his firſt ſinking, to the time of his recovering at the inn.

John Minſhan, *George Hughes*, *Francis Ames*, and *John Coates*, were the perſons aſſiſting, and who ſhared among them the four guineas promiſed by the Society.

CASE III.

The following extraordinary Caſe, communicated to us by Mr. *Thomas*, Surgeon, at *Greenwich*, one of the Medical Aſſiſtants, is a demonſtration of the efficacy of ſimilar methods of treatment applied to the unfortunate perſons who hang themſelves, and indicates the extenſive utility of theſe inſtitutions. We ſhall relate it in Mr. *Thomas*'s own words.

"ON the 14th of *June*, 1774, *Jane Donnelly*, wife of one of the penſioners in the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, being in a phrenzy, took the deſperate reſolution of hanging herſelf. She lived in a houſe with ſeveral inmates; and about five o'clock in the afternoon was heard to drive a nail. In a few minutes after, a little dog that was in the room began to howl in a very uncommon manner. At firſt the people paid no attention to the dog, but finding the poor animal become more outrageous, and ſeemingly in great diſtreſs, one of them was induced to open the door, when ſhe diſcovered the woman hanging in the middle of the room. She immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to her aſſiſtance, and cut her down. They believe that, from the time the dog began to howl, to the time ſhe was cut down, was full 25 or 30 minutes. She appeared to the people about her to be quite dead, as ſhe did not breathe nor move; however they rubbed her temples with ſpirits of hartſhorn, and

poured water into her mouth. Full half an hour was ſpent in finding the huſband, who came for me. I found her entirely motionleſs, her face ſomewhat ſwoln and and livid, her jaws fallen, and every other appearance of death; but having a general warmth, I was induced to attempt her recovery. After laying her in a proper ſituation, I directed the women to rub her extremities with common ſalt; the huſband was employed in rubbing her temples with hartſhorn, every now and then applying it to her noſtrils; at the ſame time I opened a vein in her arm, from which the blood only dropt ſlowly. When the friction had been continued about fifteen minutes, I perceived a ſmall pulſe; this aſſured me that the uſe of the fumigator, or bronchotomy would not be wanting, which it was my intention to have tried. The friction was continued with aſſiduity for half an hour, when I found her pulſe increaſe; the blood flowed freer; ſhe began to breathe, and move her head; and ſoon after ſcreamed moſt violently. She then ſwallowed a few drops of ſpirit of hartſhorn and water without much difficulty: her ſenſes in ſome degree returned; ſhe called for water, and complained of her legs being hurt: her extremities being by this time very much inflamed, and ſhe being thought out of danger, the friction was diſcontinued. I then left directions with the people about her how ſhe was to be managed; and on the next morning found her free of all complaints, except a pain in her head and ſoreneſs of the throat. I have ſeen her frequently ſince in perfect health.

F. THOMAS."

CASE IV.

ON *Thurſday* afternoon, *Auguſt* 18, 1774, *John Harrington*, a boy 14 years old, ſon to *Mary*

Harrington, near the *Blue Poſts* at *Poplar*, went into the *Thames*, near the *Horſe-ferry* at *Limehouſe*, to bathe. The tide making down, and the river ſuddenly deepening at that place, he ſoon got out of his depth, and was in the greateſt danger of being drowned: he was a conſiderable time in the water, ſtruggling and driving down with the tide, until being quite ſpent, inſenſible, and ſinking, he was fortunately taken into a boat by *Iſaac* and *Cornelius Eſtridge*. He was actually below the ſurface of the water, and they could juſt reach to catch hold of ſome part of the body, and in all probability he would have been totally loſt in two minutes more, as it was in the middle of the river. He was without ſenſe, or any perceptible reſpiration, when taken up. They brought him on ſhore, and began to ſhake him pretty ſmartly, with his head rather downwards, as they ſuppoſed he had taken in a conſiderable quantity of water: however, by this agitation he came to his ſenſes; he was taken into the *Three Crowns* at the *Ferry*, and put to bed between blankets. In this ſituation I found him when I firſt came, (ſays Mr. *Patten*, of *Radcliffe-croſs*, the Medical Aſſiſtant who ſuperintended the cure). As he was then ſenſible, and the pulſation at the wriſt plainly to be diſtinguiſhed, I directed him to be well rubbed with a piece of hot flannel, and ſome warm brandy and water to be given him. After which he lay two hours, and went home perfectly well.—Mr. *Patten* alſo obſerves, that the encouragement and rewards which the Society give to people aſſiſting in ſuch caſes, will be the means not only of recovering many thought to be dead, but will make people more diligent in giving their aſſiſtance, before they are ſo far gone as to render the recovery doubtful—an inſtance of which was to be ſeen in the be-

fore

fore recited case. A waterman in particular, upon the first cry of the boy's danger, jumped from off the gunwale of a ship into his boat, at the hazard of breaking his limbs, with the view of being first to get him out of the water; but it happened others were nearer, and took him up. Again the people at the house made no scruple of receiving him, and immediately putting him to bed. The parties assisting were properly rewarded.

CASE V.

A paragraph appearing in the public papers relative to the restoration of Capt. *Scott*, who had fallen into the River *Thames*, near *Limehouse*, several Gentlemen, Directors in the Society, took the trouble of going down to that place, in order to learn the particulars of the event from the persons said to be immediately concerned in his recovery; *viz. William Edges* and his apprentice, who took the body out of the water; *Thomas Edleston*, the publican, who admitted it into his house; and Mr. *Paul Nedham*, journeyman to Mr. *Hales*, surgeon and apothecary at *Limehouse*, who superintended the cure. These, conjointly and separately, confirmed to us the following account.

ON *September* 5th, 1774, about five o'clock in the morning, as Capt. *Scott*, of the *Favourite*, just arrived from *Legborn*, was passing in a boat from his ship to land, the tide ran so strong that the lad belonging to the boat was not able to make way against it. The Captain took the scullers from the boy, and by accident fell into the water; yet in such a direction that his head soon emerged above the surface, It appears that he was

carried

carried nearly a mile by the ſtrength of the current, when *William Edges*, a waterman, ſeeing his perilous ſituation, rowed towards him, and by the aſſiſtance of his boy heaved the body into his boat. This man ſays, there were at firſt ſome feeble ſigns of life, his eyes being convulſed, and his cheſt feeling warm. He conveyed him as expeditiouſly as poſſible to the *Plough Alehouſe* by *Kidney Stairs*. By this time every appearance of life, as he imagined, had vaniſhed. The publican very humanely took the body under his roof, and furniſhed every neceſſary accommodation. A meſſenger was immediately diſpatched to Meſſrs. *Patten*, of *Radcliff-Croſs*, and *Smith* of *Limehouſe*, Medical Aſſiſtants; but theſe gentlemen not being at home, Mr. *Nedham* attended. He informs us, that he found the body extended upon a table, cold, ſtiff, and motionleſs, and without the leaſt ſigns of reſpiration; the jaws were fixed. He forgot to examine the pulſe at his firſt entrance, but ordered him to be placed in a warm bed, and opened a vein; whence there iſſued ſcarcely an ounce of blood: briſk frictions of ſalt, volatiles, &c. were uſed for ſome time. When he examined the wriſt, he perceived a feeble pulſation, but how long this had taken place, or whether it had ever been ſuſpended, he was not able to ſay, as he had forgotten to attend to this circumſtance upon his firſt arrival. But as ſo trivial a quantity of blood had iſſued from the orifice, there is great reaſon to conclude that the circulation was entirely ſuſpended.—The means mentioned above were employed for near half an hour, without their making any apparent progreſs. At length, forcibly opening the patient's mouth, they applied to it the pipe of a pair of bellows, and blew into the lungs. This immediately excited a ſudden catching of the

breath,

breath, which gradually encreaſed. In the ſpace of two hours the Captain was ſo far recovered, as to appear out of danger, though he was extremely heavy, ſtupid and inattentive, during the whole day. He for ſome days loſt the power of ſpeech; but was afterwards perfectly reſtored.

It is obſervable that no water came from his lungs. The perſons who gave their aſſiſtance were ſatisfactorily rewarded by the Society.

CASE VI.

ON *Wedneſday, September* 20, 1774, betwixt three and four o'clock in the afternoon, *James Becket*, aged about 35 years, fell out of his boat into the *Thames*, near the *Hermitage Bridge*. His foot being accidentally entangled in a rope, which had faſtened the boat to a veſſel, he was ſuſpended by the leg, and his head was under the ſurface of the water. A lad in the ſame boat attempted to extricate him, but in vain. At length the ſhoe ſlipping off his foot, he plunged under the water. As he aroſe, the boy ſeized his leg, but was not able to hold it. The ſecond time of his emerging, the lad laid hold of ſome part of his coat, and crying out for help, two other watermen came to his aſſiſtance, and with great difficulty (he being a large, heavy man) they heaved him into the boat. He was immediately conveyed to the neareſt public-houſe in Rotherhithe, where the landlady received him with great humanity and care.

Theſe particulars were given us by the watermen who took up the body. The remainder we ſhall relate in the words of Mr. *Corney* himſelf, the ſur-

geon

geon who was the happy instrument of the recovery, in a letter addressed to us.

'Gentlemen,

'On *Wednesday*, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I was sent for to the *New-York Arms*, a public-house in this parish. On my arrival there, was introduced to a man that had been taken up out of the River, and was then in a boat adjoining to the yard. I immediately ordered him on shore, and saw him brought with great care by three men. He was placed in a room, and appeared dead, being without motion; and from the most minute examination, I could not discover either breath or pulsation. His clothes, by my direction, were cut off, and his head was raised rather above his body; the room was cleared from spectators, except such as were useful, and a constant friction applied to his belly, which appeared hard and enlarged. By these means I discovered a spasm or two about his eyes. I then proceeded to venesection, and immediately the spasms encreased, and were succeeded by distortions of the body and limbs; and they terminated in strong and continued convulsions, which lasted several minutes, and then his senses returned. I then ordered him clean and warm cloths, gave him a small portion of brandy, and had him put to bed. I find this morning he is perfectly recovered, and feels no inconvenience from the disaster.

'The watermen who attended, and were useful to me, have applied for this letter, to recommend them to your notice for a reward. If you think they merit the full, or part of the reward, you'll please to use your discretion. As to my attendance and application, the Society being established on such humane and honourable principles,

it

it gives me happineſs to contribute my aſſiſtance without reward, except that of doing ſervice to my fellow-creatures.

'I wiſh ſucceſs may crown ſo laudable an inſtitution; and believe me

St. John's, Southwark,
Sept. 22, 1774.

'Your humble Servant,
T. CORNEY.'

Mr. Becker appeared before the Society, aſſembled October 27, to return the Directors thanks for a reſtoration to life, of which they were ſo inſtrumental. He confirmed the account given by the waterman concerning the accident, and ſaid that, as he was careleſsly ſtepping backwards, in order to look at ſome object, his foot miſſed the edge of the boat, and he plunged into the water; and that by his other foot being entangled in the rope, he was rendered incapable of ſaving himſelf by ſwimming. He recollected a violent agitation of mind for a few moments; but he had no pain, and ſoon became ſenſeleſs. He felt a tightneſs and oppreſſion upon his breaſt, and a ſlight cough for ſome days afterwards, but no other inconvenience.

This man is remarkably tall and ſtout: he ſignalized himſelf a few years ago, in quelling an inſurrection of the coal-heavers, by ſeizing five of the ringleaders with his own hand.

The ſight of ſo hearty a perſon in the full vigour of life, a worthy huſband, and father of a family, and uſeful member of ſociety, thus ſnatched from inſtant death, inſpired every one preſent with the higheſt ſatisfaction and triumph: and they agreed the pains and expences the Society had been at, would have been abundantly recompenſed, had this been the only inſtance of reſtoration to life by their means.

Thomas Slater, *Joſeph Strutton*, *Henry Smith*, and *Joſeph Kitchiner*, the watermen who took up the body, and aſſiſted in the recovery, were recompenſed according to our engagement.

CASE VII.

The following remarkable inſtance of ſucceſs was communicated to Mr. *Rich*, Secretary to the Society, by Mr. *Smith*, of *Limehouſe*, one of the Medical Aſſiſtants.

'*Sir*, *October* 31, 1774.

'I have the pleaſure to inform you, that I was yeſterday inſtrumental in ſaving the life of a perſon who was in a moſt critical ſituation, by falling into the River *Thames*. The caſe was as follows:

'*Nicholas Groome*, aged 25 years, whoſe mother keeps a public houſe (the ſign of the Red Lion and Still) in Drury-lane, went yeſterday with two of his acquaintances to ſee a friend on board the *Aſhley*, Capt. *Criſp*, an homeward-bound Weſt-India-man, lying off *Lime-houſe-hole*, a three-maſt veſſel. He inſiſted upon climbing up the fore maſt, notwithſtanding the earneſt remonſtrances of his friends. When he was up to the fore-top-maſt head, ſuppoſed to be at the height of ſixty feet from the water, he fell, firſt upon the round-top, from thence on the gunwale of the ſhip, and then into the river. It wanted about an hour and half to low water. The ſhip was on the outſide of a tier; ſome lighters were alſo ahead of her. He ſunk under one of theſe, and aroſe between two others on the ſide next to the adjacent ſhip, with his face under the water, and his back upwards. A *Dane* belonging to the ſhip which lay on the inſide of the *Aſhley*, and a Black, cook of the ſame ſhip, perceiving the accident, immediately ſlid down the cables to the aſſiſtance

aſſiſtance of the unfortunate man. The Dane firſt laid hold of the ſkirt of his coat, and the Black ſoon after ſeized his hand. They held him in this manner until two watermen, *William Blackett* and *Richard Arrowſmith*, of *St. Catharine's*, paſſing that way, came to their aſſiſtance. They got him into a boat, and immediately conveyed him to land; there was neither ſenſe nor motion in him. He was ſix or eight minutes under the water.

'I was immediately ſent for, and happened fortunately to be in the way. When I arrived, they had already got the patient into a public-houſe at *Limehouſe*, the ſign of the *Horns*, kept by Mr. *John Horſey*, who received him with great humanity, and afforded him every aſſiſtance in his power, after admittance had been refuſed into another houſe. I found him placed before the fire, void of ſenſe, or perceptible reſpiration. There was no pulſe at the wriſts or temples, nor any beating of the heart. The attendants were already rubbing him with dry ſalt; I continued the friction; and in a few minutes he ſhewed ſome ſigns of life. I ordered the remainder of his wet clothes to be immediately taken off, and the body to be placed in bed, and rubbed well with hot flannels. In about a quarter of an hour more he attempted to ſpeak, and the pulſe was plainly to be felt at the wriſt. I bled him directly, taking away about eight ounces of blood. Soon after he was made to ſwallow, though with ſome difficulty, a little warm brandy and water.

'I then particularly examined his head, and found a large lacerated wound on the right ſide, near three inches long, which I dreſſed. Covering him warm, and giving proper directions to the aſſiſtants, I left him. In two hours I returned, and found him much recovered.

'The next morning he was ſo well, as to be able to go home with his mother in a coach, who hearing of his misfortune had come down, and attended him the preceding night.

'I ſhould obſerve that, in the night after the accident, he bled from the wound on the head through all the dreſſings and cloths. I did not ſew up the wound, though large, the ſcalp being ſo much lacerated that in all probability it would have inflamed.

'As ſoon as he became ſenſible, he complained of violent pains in his back, legs and arms: one leg was bruiſed in the fall, and was conſiderably ſwoln the next morning.

'The perſons who took up the body, and aſſiſted in the recovery, as alſo the publican who received him into his houſe, deſerve great commendation for their behaviour; and I doubt not but they will meet with the encouragement they merit for their diligence.—With ſincere reſpects, and with hearty wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo reſpectable and deſerving a Society, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

RICHARD SMITH.'

Although this account, given us by Mr. Smith, is perfectly ſatisfactory as to the fact itſelf, and to the moſt material circumſtances of which he was witneſs; yet curioſity prompted us to enquire into the particulars antecedent to his arrival; and from Mr. *Joſeph Curtis*, a companion of Mr. *Greame*, who was with him on board the veſſel, and of Mr. *Horſey*, the landlord, we learn the following circumſtances: that four or five minutes had elapſed after the fall, before the body became viſible to them; that it was about *eight* minutes after the body appeared before it could be

taken

taken up, as the perſons who firſt endeavoured could not ſucceed till the watermen came to their aſſiſtance; that it was *twenty* minutes at leaſt from the time of the body's being taken out of the water to the arrival of Mr. *Smith*; that he ſighed in about *three* minutes after the means were uſed by that gentleman, and became univerſally convulſed: that it was above *an hour* before the patient opened his eyes, and *two hours* before he could ſpeak intelligibly; and that he threw no water up from his lungs or ſtomach.

Notwithſtanding this providential eſcape from immediate death, the patient was afterwards in great danger from the wounds and bruiſes he had received in his fall; particularly that in his head, which at firſt gave ſome cauſe to apprehend a fracture or fiſſure of the ſkull, but fortunately theſe fears were groundleſs; and by the great care and ſkill of his ſurgeon, Mr. *Sanderſon*, of *Great Queen-ſtreet*, who in conjunction with Dr. *Cogan*, Mr. *John Hunter*, and Mr. *W. Hawes*, gave him conſtant attendance, he is perfectly recovered, and has returned thanks to the Society, and the above gentlemen, in the public papers.

Richard Arrowſmith, *George Smith*, the Black, the *Dane*, and *William Blackett*, received One Guinea each in reward of their diligent attention.

CASE VIII.

A

Having obſerved in the *London Chronicle* an account of the recovery of a child that was drowned at *Henley upon Thames*, we wrote to Mr. *Clowes*, Surgeon in that place, who was mentioned as having performed the cure, for the particulars of it; and he was ſo obliging as to tranſmit the following to us, by the hands of Mr. *Rich*, Secretary to the Society.

Sir, *Henley upon Thames*, *July* 15, 1774.

In compliance with your requeſt, I have ſent as true a ſtate of the caſe you enquire about as I am able, and think myſelf happy in having merited the attention of ſo humane a Society.

ON the 27th of *April* an accident happened here, attended with a very ſingular circumſtance: ſome children were playing near a drain cut through this town for the conveniency of conveying the water from a neighbouring ſpring, occaſioned by the late heavy rains, into the *Thames*, when one of theſe children unfortunately fell in, and was driven by the rapidity of the current near 300 yards under ground. From the place where this little girl fell, the water takes an angular courſe under the great *Oxford Road*, and is banked in with poſts and other implements to confine the violence of the ſtream. From the angular courſe it runs in a right line into the *Thames*, through another narrow covered drain, almoſt choaked up with ſand and filth. This child, ſomething better than two years of age, was at laſt taken up at the end of this drain, notwithſtanding every impediment in the paſſage.

My houſe being ſituated next the *Thames* where the child was taken up, I was called immediately to its aſſiſtance, and found her to all appearance dead; cold as clay; the extremities and body of a high livid colour, with its jaw fallen, and a neighbour ſuſpending her by the legs. Being firmly of opinion that little or no water enters into the thorax or ſtomach in theſe caſes, I immediately altered its poſition (after taking off the wet clothes with the greateſt expedition) by the aſſiſtance of two or three by-ſtanders;

ſtanders; the child was ſupported in an horizontal poſture, with its head a little elevated. Then I began the recovery, by compreſſing with my hands the abdomen, ſo as to force the viſcera towards the diaphragm, that the lungs might receive ſome preſſure, and expel the ſtagnated air in their veſſels; as it is generally allowed, that people who die by ſubmerſion, die in inſpiration. By continuing this preſſure a ſhort time, and making a ſtrong friction with warm cloths upon the abdomen, thorax and extremities (by the help of a proper aſſiſtant who was at hand) the child ſoon ſhewed ſome ſigns of life by little gaſpings. I alſo evidently felt a pulſation from the heart. As ſoon as ſhe was capable of ſwallowing, I got down *acetum ſcilliticum* ℥ſs. in order to ſtimulate nature by puking, which had the deſired effect, and ſhe ſoon recovered. The coldneſs of the limbs prevented my uſing the lancet, and I believe it was a full hour before the pulſe at the wriſt could be perceived.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

T. CLOWES.

CASE IX.

B

We ſhall take the liberty of inſerting, in this collection, the following inſtance of the ſurpriſing effects of electricity, communicated to the Rev. Mr. *Sowden*, and Mr. *Hawes*, apothecary, in the *Strand*, by Mr. *Squires*, of *Wardour-ſtreet*, *Soho*. For although we are obliged at preſent to confine our rewards to caſes of *drowned perſons*, yet one part of our deſign is to manifeſt the poſſibility of recovery in every inſtance of ſudden death, where the vital

powers

powers are ſuſpended, without any eſſential injury being induced upon the frame. It will alſo manifeſt the admirable effects of the electrical ſhock; which we would earneſtly recommend in all caſes of a ſimilar nature where it can be obtained.

"*Catharine Sophia Greenhill*, aged three years, daughter of *William Greenhill*, on the 16th of July, 1774, fell out of a one pair of ſtairs window upon the paved ſtones. She was taken up to all appearance dead. An apothecary being ſent for, he declared that nothing could be done for the child: Mr. *Squires*, who lives oppoſite to the place where the accident happened, finding the caſe hopeleſs, with the conſent of the parents very humanely tried the effects of electricity. *Twenty minutes*, at leaſt, had elapſed before he could apply the ſhock, which he gave to various parts of the body without any apparent ſucceſs; but at length, upon tranſmitting a few ſhocks through the thorax, he perceived a ſmall pulſation: ſoon after the child began to ſigh, and to breathe, though with great difficulty. In about ten minutes ſhe vomited. A kind of ſtupor, occaſioned by the depreſſion of the cranium, remained for ſome days, but proper means being uſed, the child was reſtored to perfect health and ſpirits in about a week."

Mr. Squires gave this aſtoniſhing caſe of recovery to the above gentlemen, from no other motive than a deſire of promoting the good of mankind; and hopes for the future that no perſon will be given up *for dead*, till various means have been uſed for their recovery.

CASE

CASE X.

The Caſe following was communicated to Mr. *Rich*, Secretary to the Society, by Mr. *Roſe*, Surgeon and Apothecary, at *Putney*.

Putney, Auguſt 15, 1774.

'*Sir*,

'You'll be pleaſed to preſent my moſt reſpectful compliments to the Gentlemen of the Society, and acquaint them I have, agreeable to their requeſt, tranſmitted the method uſed in the recovery of *John Beeſley*, a lad of 12 years of age, ſon to a ſhoemaker in *Fulham*.

'Paſſing over the bridge in my carriage on the 4th inſt. about ſix o'clock in the evening, I was ſtopped, and requeſted to give my aſſiſtance to a boy juſt carried into the *Swan Alehouſe* by the water ſide, ſaid to be drowned. On my entrance, I found him lying on his face, and people rubbing him with ſalt. I immediately cauſed him to be ſet up, his head and ſhoulders ſupported, and took away 8 *oz.* of blood from the arm, rubbed his face, neck, &c. well with brandy, and continued the friction of ſalt: after ſome time perſiſting in this method, he ſhewed ſigns of life. I then directed him to be put to bed betwixt the blankets, and attempted to get down ſome brandy into the ſtomach, but this was impracticable. I then left him for the preſent, deſiring the attendants to continue the friction of ſalt on the body and extremities, and the bathing of the face, &c. with the brandy, and to keep his head and ſhoulders a little raiſed. At nine o'clock the ſame evening I called again, and found nature had *juſt then* made an effort, by vomiting up ſome ſlime and water. His pulſe now was getting up, and a general warmth was diffuſed all over him. I ordered

ſome gruel with wine as ſoon as he was capable of taking it, and then to leave him to reſt, which he did the remaining part of the night. He aroſe the next morning free from complaints, eat a good breakfaſt, walked home, and has continued perfectly well ever ſince.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble Servant,
JOHN ROSE.'

'*N. B.* When I firſt ſaw him there was a total loſs of muſcular motion, no perceptible pulſe nor reſpiration; the extremities cold, face and eyes livid, and the jaws fixed, with a frothing at the mouth; in ſhort, he was to all appearance dead, excepting a guttural noiſe, which indicated ſome degree of air circulating through the lungs. How long he might be ſtruggling in the water ere he was taken out I know not; they told me he had been fifteen minutes out of it when I firſt ſaw him.'

CASE XI.

The ſubſtance of the following caſe being inſerted in the public papers, we were deſirous of having its authenticity confirmed by Mr. *Rundell* himſelf, who was ſo obliging as to return us the following ſatisfactory anſwer to our enquiries, addreſſed to the Secretary.

'SIR, *Bath, Gay-ſtreet, Sept.* 12, 1774.

'On *Saturday* the 27th of *Auguſt*, in the afternoon, I was called to a lad about nine years old, ſon of Mr. *Syms*, pig-butcher, in *Queen-ſtreet*. The meſſenger told me the boy was drowned, but that ſome ſigns of life were perceptible. I haſtened to him with all expedition, and as I entered the door, ordered a large fire to be made in the kitchen, which

was

was immediately done. On viewing the patient, found a vein had been opened by a butcher, who had preſſed out of it about two ounces of blood: part of his wet clothes ſtill remained on him, and ſome few bubbles of froth now and then appeared upon his lips. Whilſt we were taking off the remainder of his clothes, ſome heated blankets were brought up, into which he was inſtantly put, and often rolled in them. Theſe were repeatedly applied for a quarter of an hour. His face, body and extremites, were quite cold, and of a livid complexion; and the heart had not the leaſt degree of motion in it. I then got a warming-pan-full of common ſalt, and having heated it over the fire, put it into a flannel petticoat, which I found at hand, and laid it over the region of the ſtomach, heart, and great part of the abdomen. In about five minutes after this laſt application (though the former ones were conſtantly renewed with unremitted frictions of warm flannels) he began to ſigh. This ſymptom, no doubt, was very pleaſing to me, as well as to the by-ſtanders; on which we repeated our labours, if poſſible, with redoubled aſſiduity In about an hour more he began to breathe with great difficulty, and the motion of the heart to return, though feebly: Frequent applications of heated ſalt during this period had been uſed. Soon after this, he drew up his legs and arms, and began to ſtruggle under the clothes; and now a cold ſweat appeared on his face, which in ten minutes more became warm, and then gradually extended itſelf over the whole body. His breathing was leſs and leſs difficult for the next eight hours, at the expiration of which his ſpeech returned; and ſoon after he fell aſleep. The next morning I found him perfectly recovered, and able to walk about as well as if nothing had happened. I aſked him if he remembered

membered any thing of the accident, and what were his ſenſations at the time of drowning? To which his replies in general were, that he did not know that he had been in the water, or that any means had been uſed for his recovery. From the ſtricteſt enquiry I can make, and from the means uſed to find him in the river, I ſhould ſuppoſe he could not have lain there leſs than *twenty minutes*. I ſhould have mentioned that the boy's parents live at a conſiderable diſtance from the place where he was taken up, and that thoſe who carried him home held him up by the heels, with his head obliquely downward; by which poſition, they ſaid, much water had been evacuated by his noſe and mouth. From what I have obſerved in the above patient, I ſhould imagine great attention and ſtrict application are abſolutely neceſſary in like caſes.

'I heard of a man who was taken out of the ſame river not a month ſince, and who had not been therein more than five minutes: he was ſtript and bled almoſt immediately, afterwards rubbed with ſalt, and put into blankets, and yet did not recover; which circumſtance (if the report be true) was probably owing to a want of perſeverance and labour in the aſſiſtants; as I do not find any medical gentleman had been called to him.

I ſhall at all times be glad to hear from any of the gentlemen who have undertaken this laudable and humane ſcheme; and beg leave to aſſure them, that any future informations they may have to communicate ſhall be readily attended to by, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

THO. RUNDELL.'

CASE

CASE XII.

The following remarkable Eſcape from Death was communicated to Mr. *W. Hawes*, Apothecary, in the *Strand*, by Mr. *Badger*, Surgeon, at *Chaddeſly*, in *Worceſterſhire*.

In the Beginning of *Auguſt*, 1774, as the ſervant of *John Highway*, Eſq; was ſwimming a horſe in a large mill-pond, upon account of a ſtrain in the ſhoulder, the horſe plunged, threw him off, and kicked him upon the ſtomach. He ſunk immediately. As he did not riſe up again, there was no poſſibility of recovering him but by drawing the gates of the pool, and letting the body out with the ſtream, which was ſo violent, that it drove him down the current upwards of an hundred yards. By the fall from the gate into the brook, (which was about ſeven or eight yards in perpendicular heighth) his head ſtruck againſt a rock, and the ſkull was laid bare for the ſpace of ſeven inches. It is ſuppoſed, that from the fall to the time of his being taken out, about fifteen or twenty minutes had elapſed.

The attendants immediately held him up by the legs; by which poſition, a large quantity of water was diſcharged. They afterwards placed him in a warm bed. Mr. *Badger* was then called in. He found the unfortunate perſon without any appearance of life; but by rubbing a quantity of volatile ſpirits upon the lips, noſtrils, temples, &c. the man began to breathe. The reſpiration ſoon became ſtronger and more regular; but violent convulſions enſued. This gave Mr. *Badger* reaſon to ſuſpect that there was either a fracture or fiſſure of the cranium. Happily theſe ſuſpicions were groundleſs. He waſhed and dreſſed the wound. The convulſions however continued all night, but the next morning they

they went off, and the patient became more ſenſible. He now complained of his ſtomach, which upon being compreſſed threw him into great agonies. A balſamic anodyne mixture was ordered to be taken at proper intervals; and in three or four days he was ſo far recovered as to be able to ſit up. In the ſpace of a month the wound of his head was completely healed, and the man was in every reſpect perfectly recovered.

CASE XIII.

The following Extract of a Letter, addreſſed by Mr. *William Milbourne*, of *New-York*, dated *November* 1, 1771, to Mr. *William Hawes*, Apothecary, in the *Strand*, muſt give the ſincereſt pleaſure to every humane breaſt, as it is a demonſtration of the extenſive utility of our Inſtitution, even in its infancy; and we cannot but conſider it as a pleaſing preſage of future good to the community at large.

" Sir,

" Your eſtabliſhment of an Inſtitution, for the recovery of drowned perſons, does you great honour, even on this ſide the Atlantic. An ingenious friend of mine, Mr. *Agar*, a ſurgeon, to whom I gave one of your pamphlets, had an opportunity, a few days after, of trying an experiment upon a young man, who jumping into the river to bathe, unfortunately ſtuck in the mud at the bottom. He was under the water near 20 minutes, and when taken out, he was to all appearance *dead*. Mr. *Agar* gave the neceſſary directions, according to your inſtructions. In about an hour he began to breathe at the noſtrils; ſoon afterwards he came to his ſpeech, and in a few days he was perfectly reſtored."

It

It is with great ſatisfaction that we are enabled to record the above inſtances of ſucceſs; all of which have preſented themſelves in the ſpace of ſix months: and that we have been either immediately or mediately the happy inſtruments of ſaving ſeveral perſons who muſt otherwiſe have been irrecoverably loſt to their families and to the community. Were this the *only* good produced by our ſtrenuous endeavours, we ſhould have had abundant reaſon to rejoice that they have not been in vain. But we have the additional pleaſure to acquaint the public that other Societies are forming for the ſame humane purpoſe. We are aſſured that the City of *Norwich*, animated by our example, has likewiſe eſtabliſhed an inſtitution for the recovery of drowned perſons, under the patronage and influence of the Mayor and Corporation. They have done us the honour to adopt our plan, not only reſpecting the methods of treatment, and in the premiums they beſtow, but in the appointment of Medical Aſſiſtants in different quarters of the town. Lord *Cathcart* has alſo generouſly undertaken to diffuſe, at his own expence, a knowledge of the methods of treating perſons in ſuch unhappy circumſtances through various parts of Scotland. Nor can we doubt but ſo benevolent a deſign, ſupported by ſo reſpectable a character, will meet with every encouragement on the other ſide of the *Tweed*. And we are credibly informed, that other parts of the kingdom are likewiſe upon the eve of promoting ſimilar eſtabliſhments. We cannot forbear uniting our ardent wiſhes, that a merciful Providence may in like manner ſmile upon their attempts, and that they may join with us, not only in an honourable but *ſucceſsful league* againſt the diſtreſſes of mankind.

To

To the PUBLIC.

WE undertook to introduce into theſe kingdoms an Inſtitution for the Recovery of Perſons apparently dead by Drowning, *&c.* upon the juſtifiable preſumption, that, ſhould the methods recommended in ſuch alarming caſes prove in any tolerable degree effectual, the known and experienced humanity of our countrymen would encourage a deſign ſo peculiarly benevolent in its views. We naturally concluded, that numbers in this great and opulent city would freely join us, and aſſiſt, by their liberal contributions, our attempts to leſſen, in a very eſſential article, the evils of human life. Induced by theſe conſiderations, we have taken no ſmall pains, and ſome of us have been at no inconſiderable expence, to place our inſtitution upon an unexceptionable and advantageous footing, and to give the methods recommended by others as ſo remarkably efficacious, a fair and impartial trial. If they had not anſwered our deſires, we ſhould have borne *alone* that *ridicule* which the bulk of mankind are ſo ready to laviſh upon unſucceſsful projectors: Surely then we have a right to call upon every one whoſe circumſtances will permit, to ſhare with us the *honour*

of

of doing good; the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of reſtoring life to periſhing individuals, and happineſs to diſtracted families!

The above examples of recovery, few as they are, as inconteſtibly prove the practicability of reſtoring thoſe who are to all appearance dead, as if they had been more numerous. And they aſcertain alſo a very affecting and humiliating truth: They demonſtrate that hundreds might have been reſtored, and have remained to this moment a bleſſing to their connections and to the world, had not *Britain* been ſo ſhamefully inattentive to theſe cries of the diſtreſſed; had not a baneful, may we not ſay *murderous* ſpirit of incredulity, rendered us deaf to the repeated aſſertions and demonſtrative facts communicated to us by our neighbours on the continent; who, we are ſorry to ſay, have in this inſtance taken large ſtrides before us, in ſerving the great cauſe of humanity.

The ſecond part of the Dutch Memoirs, publiſhed ſince the firſt was tranſlated, contains no leſs than *fifty-eight* additional inſtances of reſtoration to life; ſo that they have redeemed, in the ſpace of about ſix years, upwards of *two hundred* ſouls from death. In France, they have been inſtrumental in ſaving forty-five perſons out of ſixty-nine in about 16 months; and it is a natural inference, that England has permitted numbers nearly equal to periſh, for want of a ſimilar interpoſition.

It is acknowledged, that accidents by water may not be ſo frequent in and about this city as in ſeveral parts of Holland, yet they are ſufficiently numerous to awaken the concern of every compaſſionate breaſt. The bills of mortality inform us, that upwards of an hundred perſons are drowned within their limits in the courſe of a year. Some of them,

indeed, being carried off by the tide, are not found for ſeveral days, and their recovery becomes totally impoſſible. But the greater number are in more favourable circumſtances; and ſuppoſe but one in ten reſtored, what man would think the deſigns of this Society unimportant, were himſelf, his relation or his friend that one?

It is to be hoped that the happy experience we now have, as well as that of the chief countries in Europe, will at length fix the attention of our countrymen upon this important object; and then they will ſoon learn how much good may be effected by their patronizing our undertaking. It would be difficult to form an eſtimate of the number of lives annually loſt by drowning in this iſland: but when we recollect that we are ſurrounded by water; that we are the firſt maritime ſtate; that accidents of this nature are perpetually happening upon navigable rivers, in ſea-ports, and on voyages; and that there is not a town or village in the kingdom where the inhabitants are not expoſed to danger by bathing, ſliding, &c. we need not heſitate to pronounce the amount to be ſeveral hundreds. But as the methods ſo ſucceſsfully practiſed in the caſe of drowned perſons, are alſo applicable in ſudden deaths occaſioned by various other cauſes; whether ſuffocation by the cord, by noxious vapours, (as in coal and lead mines) ſuſpenſion of the vital powers by lightning, ſyncopies, &c. &c. what an ample and untrodden field is open for the exerciſe of our generous compaſſion! What ſolid benefits might we not inſure to the ſtate, what laſting happineſs to thouſands, were the rich individuals, or the Magiſtracy of this great and wealthy city, to let ſo laudable a deſign

ſhare

ſhare ſome portion of their bounty*! Our premiums might be extended to a greater diſtance from the metropolis; they might alſo comprehend other caſes of ſudden deaths; we ſhould be enabled to diffuſe over the whole kingdom, even to its moſt retired parts, the knowledge of theſe ſucceſsful methods, and excite a general ſpirit of trying ſalutary experiments in every caſe of ſudden death: and there is every reaſon to believe that, when the public becomes familiarized to the aſſurance, that perſons are recoverable in circumſtances which were once deemed beyond the reach of help, they will exert themſelves on theſe occaſions with ſuch vigour and perſeverance as may be productive of the moſt happy conſequences. Other parts of the nation, animated by our example, may continue to form ſimilar inſtitutions to avert the evils to which the inhabitants are rendered liable by their ſituation or employment. Of what benefit might they not prove in ſea-ports, large towns, by the ſide of a river, and particularly in countries abounding with mines! The very idea of ſuch extenſive utility muſt warm the heart of every man that has a heart to be warmed: And we confeſs it hurts us to have ſuch a noble proſpect

* We cannot forbear expreſſing our warmeſt acknowledgments to FREDERICK BULL, Eſq; the late worthy Lord Mayor of London, for the *early* countenance he has given to our deſign. It is not unuſual for Societies which have gained a full eſtabliſhment, or are ſo far advanced as to confer a degree of honour upon their Preſidents, to meet with reſpectable patrons. But for the chief Magiſtrate of the firſt city in Europe, to ſtoop and take an *infant* inſtitution by the hand, and lead it through its firſt dangers and difficulties, merely becauſe it was a *humane* one, reflects the higheſt luſtre upon the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and affords an example worthy the imitation of every gentleman of fortune and influence.

opened

opened to our view, and feel ourſelves confined and fettered by the narrowneſs of our finances.

It is by no means our deſire to erect this Inſtitution upon the ruins of any other. It is with pleaſure, and with a juſtifiable pride, that we behold ſuch a variety of Plans formed, and ſupported by that ſpirit of benevolence which diſtinguiſhes this nation, in order to alleviate the various diſtreſſes of mankind. Our only wiſh is, that this may be added to the number; that we may be uniform and conſiſtent in our acts of humanity; that the ſtreams of public beneficence may not be confined in partial channels, but be divided and ſubdivided until they reach every proper object of diſtreſs.

And yet the juſtice we owe to our undertaking requires us to hint, that were we to draw a compariſon between our Inſtitution and thoſe many others which do honour to their patrons, it would yield to none of them, either with reſpect to the quantity of good produced at a comparatively ſmall expence; the importance and extent of its views; or the peculiar benevolence of its deſigns.

After the extraordinary expences are defrayed, which were neceſſary to make our plan ſufficiently known, the current expences will be nearly proportionate to the number of accidents which preſent themſelves. As we are not burdened with any ſtanding charges, as the ſpot neareſt to the place where the accident has happened becomes a temporary infirmary; where, if the humanity of the inhabitant ſhould not, a moderate gratuity furniſhes all the neceſſary accommodations; every guinea employed will be towards the actual redemption of a life. Surely if a charitable diſpoſition contributes ſuch large ſums with chearfulneſs towards the building, furniture, and maintenance of HOSPITALS, where a princely fortune is frequently

frequently ſunk previous to the expected good, and where the hopes of relief are equally uncertain to each individual, it will not refuſe a moiety immediately employed in ſuccouring a fellow creature in the depth of diſtreſs.

We muſt alſo urge that the objects this inſtitution attempts to relieve, are the moſt pitiable of any that can be imagined. The deſign of it is, to reſtore ſuch as have in an inſtant *been numbered amongſt the dead*, by ſome dreadful diſaſter, or by ſome ſudden impulſe of phrenſy.

With reſpect to the latter claſs, although it is *miſery* in one ſhape or other that drives any one to commit the horrid crime of *ſuicide*, yet every ſerious and conſiderate mind muſt earneſtly wiſh to ſnatch them from ſuch a deſtruction; that their ſouls may not ruſh into the preſence of their Creator, *ſtained with the guilt of murder*; and that their relations may alſo be reſcued from the *ſhame* as well as *loſs* to which ſuch raſhneſs expoſes them. In ſome caſes, perhaps, they may repeat their attempts, and elude all endeavours to ſave them; yet as their horrid deſigns are moſtly the effect of a temporary phrenſy, there is greater reaſon to expect, that when returned to their ſenſes, they will rejoice in their eſcape, and cordially thank their deliverers. And if indulgent benevolence has erected hoſpitals for the removal of evils mankind bring upon themſelves by *vicious gratifications*, it muſt feel an additional pleaſure in recalling a miſerable creature from the very brink of eternity, into which he was precipitating himſelf by his own guilt; which guilt has this alleviation—it was occaſioned by *wretchedneſs*.

A ſecond claſs are the *induſtrious* poor. Theſe from working upon water, mines, &c. are neceſſarily expoſed

expoſed to the diſaſters mentioned above; and have they not a kind of demand upon us, to interpoſe, and avert if poſſible, the fatal conſequences to which they are rendered liable, by ſerving the community with their labours, and gaining an honeſt livelihood? Nay, is it not our *intereſt*, as well as duty, to replace them, if poſſible, in their ſphere of uſefulneſs, that they may again work for their wives and families; whereby theſe may be ſnatched from immediate miſery and want, and the community be relieved from an expenſive burden?

Such eſtabliſhments as ours intend alſo a *general* benefit. Buſineſs or pleaſure, or ſome unforeſeen cauſe, expoſes every man, either in his own perſon or in his connections, to accidents by water. In other caſes our ſtation in life may be ſo different, and ſo remote from the party we aſſiſt, that it may become impoſſible for us ever to partake of any other benefit from our donations, than the pleaſure of doing good; but every man living is expoſed to the accidents we are attempting to avert, either in his own perſon or connexions, without any exemption from age, ſex, or fortune: and he may owe his own preſervation, or the preſervation of ſome one ſtill dearer to him, to that inſtitution he patronized from a motive of public utility. So that it ought to be conſidered as a kind of inſurance of life rather than an affair of charity; as an aſſociation againſt thoſe calamities which are common to us all. And when it ſhall become extenſive, numbers will doubtleſs have cauſe to rejoice, that while they have been inſtrumental in ſaving *others*, their own, or the lives of their deareſt relations, perhaps of their children, whoſe heedleſs and adventurous ſpirits are expoſing them

to

to perpetual dangers, have by theſe means been protracted for years. How many a parent is hourly ſubject to the danger of ſeeing a ſprightly, thoughtleſs ſon, brought home to him a breathleſs corpſe! What would they not give at that inſtant for the moſt diſtant hopes of recovery!

But the Inſtitutions formed upon the Plan, and for purpoſes like ours, ſpeak with peculiar energy to the fineſt feelings of the human heart. Death is univerſally dreaded as an evil, and thoſe eſtabliſhments which have for their object the healing of diſeaſes, and reſtoration to vigorous active life, have juſtly been ranked amongſt the moſt benevolent and uſeful; but *ſudden* death, by ſome fatal diſaſter, aggravates the ſtroke. It is reſented as a dreadful robbery which accident has committed; and we lament the victim as cruelly and unguardedly ſtript in a moment, of the bleſſings he had the proſpect of enjoying for a ſeries of years. If there be, to every good man, a ſecret pleaſure in performing acts of common beneficence, in being of *cold* utility to his fellow-creatures, how muſt his heart *glow* with ſatisfaction, where he has been inſtrumental in reſtoring to the joyful arms of relatives and friends, a parent, a child, a brother or an intimate, at the inſtant they are deploring his loſs with inexpreſſible anguiſh! We have too favourable an opinion of the human heart, to ſuſpect that any one who calls himſelf a Chriſtian, or a Man, would refuſe to part with a much larger ſum, than that for which we ſolicit, in order to extricate a fellow-creature, were he to *behold* him ſtruggling with the agonies of death; or were he enabled by it to preſent a father to the fatherleſs, a huſband to the widow, and a living child to the boſom of its diſtracted parents! And

ſurely,

surely, it requires no great exertion of the imagination to paint this affecting scene in such colours, as to induce every man, who makes the smallest pretensions to benevolence, to concur with us in so pleasing, so delightful, so godlike a design!

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

SINCE the preceding ſheets were ſent to the preſs, we have received accounts of two other ſucceſsful caſes, which it is neceſſary to communicate alſo to the world in this publication, as they ſtrictly belong to the reports of the laſt year.

CASE XIV.

Mr. *Nelham*, journeyman to Mr. *Hales*, apothecary, at *Limehouſe*, who was inſtrumental in the recovery of Captain *Scott*, (ſee Caſe V.) acquainted us by a letter, that on *Saturday, December* 24, 1774, about five o'clock in the evening, *Edward*, the ſon of Mr. *John Hoane*, tallow-chandler, of *Limehouſe*, a child aged ſeven years, fell into the *Thames* at the time of high-water, a little below *Limehouſe-bridge*; that he was under the water about a quarter of an hour, and was taken up to all appearance dead; but by the application of the methods recommended by the Society, he was happily reſtored.

This general account induced ſeveral gentlemen, Directors in the Society, to go down to *Limehouſe*, and make a particular enquiry upon the ſpot. Moſt of the parties concerned in this intereſting event were aſſembled at the houſe of Mr. *Hoane*,

the happy and grateful father of the lad; and from them we gathered the following circumſtances:

As the boy was running along the edge of a lighter, where he had been ſome time at play by himſelf, his foot ſlipped, and he fell into the water. Providentially Mrs. *Taylor*, the wife of a cheeſemonger, ſaw him fall in from the back part of her houſe, which commands a view of the *Thames*. She immediately ran round by ſeveral houſes to acquaint the parents with the accident. Mr. *Hoane*, the father, ran to the place, but could ſee no traces of the child, nor was any perſon near to give the leaſt aſſiſtance. He returned into his houſe to take care of his wife, whoſe diſtracted ſtate of mind was ſo great at the misfortune, that it was with difficulty ſhe was prevented from jumping into the river in ſearch of her boy. The alarm of this diſtreſſed family brought a concourſe of people about their habitation. Amongſt others, Mr. *Watſon*, a glazier, in the neighbourhood, went with the father to the lighter, but could not yet perceive any appearance of the child. In the midſt of this confuſion, *William Moult*, a waterman, came from the *Surry* ſide of the river, and was going to faſten his boat at the adjacent ſtairs; but hearing the father bewail the loſs of his child, he rowed up to the place, and being informed of the accident, he jumped into the lighter, and began to feel with his boat-hook along the ſide of the veſſel, to the depth of eight or nine feet of water, proceeding from the head of the barge to the ſtern. He ſays he believes he was full *ten minutes* before he found the body, lying cloſe by the chain that moors the barge in the river, which ſeemed to ſtop it from being carried into the ſtream. He drew the boy up by means of the boat-hook, in

in ſuch a direction that Mr. *Taylor* was able to lay hold of his leg, and take him out of the water.

The parties were unanimouſly of opinion that the body muſt have lain at leaſt a quarter of an hour in the water; and this minute detail of circumſtances ſeems ſufficiently to authenticate the ſuppoſition.

Mr. *Watſon* informed us that he carried the boy acroſs his arm into the houſe; that he was quite cold; and that his limbs and every part of his body were extremely flexible; that he did not breathe, nor were there any other ſigns which gave them reaſon to hope he was alive. They firſt rolled him gently upon a caſk, and then ſent for Mr. *Hales*, the apothecary. This gentleman ordered the wet clothes to be taken off, and the body to be wrapped in warm blankets and rubbed with ſalt. Mr. *Hales* ſtaid about a quarter of an hour, when ſome conſiderable ſigns of returning life appeared, ſuch as a general warmth of the body, ſighing, groans, and a convulſive working of the bowels. Upon his departure he ſent Mr. *Nelham*, who continued in the uſe of ſimilar methods for ſome time. He ordered alſo the mouth to be forced open (for his teeth were ſtill firmly fixed) and blew down his throat with a pair of bellows. Though the ſigns of life gradually increaſed, yet it was *two hours* before he was able to ſpeak or cry out. They now put him to bed, and he continued dozing 'till three o'clock in the morning, when he returned perfectly to his ſenſes.

The boy appeared before the gentlemen. He was, according to his parents account, much paler, and ſeemed to have leſs ſpirits than before the accident, but was free from every complaint. There was no inflammation of the eyes, nor difficulty of

breathing, effects which generally continue for ſome days after ſuch accidents; but he bled frequently at the noſe for two or three ſucceeding days.

William Moult, the waterman, had the generoſity to refuſe receiving any preſent from the parent of the boy, as he happened to be a neighbour and acquaintance; but we thought it incumbent upon us to reward the perſon who had been the immediate cauſe of the child's ſafety, notwithſtanding he had not made any application for the offered premium. Mr. *Nelbam* alſo was ſatisfactorily rewarded.

CASE XV.

We ſhall take the liberty to inſert the following letter, addreſſed to the Treaſurer by Mr. *Midford*, of *Burt-ſtreet, Eaſt-Smithfield*, a Medical Aſſiſtant to the Society. For although the Caſe itſelf is in no reſpect remarkable, as it does not appear from the accounts given us by the perſons concerned in affording her aſſiſtance, that the girl was totally incapable of vital motion, notwithſtanding ſhe was for a time deprived of her ſenſes; yet it muſt inſpire every benevolent breaſt with pleaſure to be informed of ſo narrow an eſcape of a fellow-creature from ſuch imminent danger: and as we have ſuitably recompenſed the perſons aſſiſting, we hope that the proſpect of a reward will, in all caſes, be ſufficient to induce watermen and others to give the earlieſt aſſiſtance, ſhould not a principle of humanity be ſufficiently powerful.

"*Sir*,

"I am happy in informing you the four undermentioned perſons were laſt night the means of preſerving the life of a young woman, who in her way home

home from ſeeing her friends, by miſtake walked into the *Thames* at *Parſons's Stairs:* one of the men heard her fall, and called for a light, which being immediately procured, they ſaw her cloak floating, and were ſoon able to get her up. The men ſay ſhe was under water two or three minutes. When I got to the public houſe into which ſhe was taken, I found her ſitting on a bench by the fire, ſupported by one of the men; the pulſe at the wriſt was juſt perceptible. Upon applying a bottle of volatile ſpirits to her noſtrils, and pouring ſome of the ſame, mixed with water, down her throat, ſhe was ſoon able to ſpeak, and ſoon after went home in a coach. Upon the ſtricteſt examination it appears, this woman would certainly have periſhed, but for the timely aſſiſtance of theſe men; the hope of reward rendering them upon theſe occaſions remarkably induſtrious. I apprehend you will ſee it neceſſary to make them ſome acknowledgment, in order to excite their diligence: the preventing the death of a fellow-creature being of as great moment to the Society as a recovery.

Tueſday, 4 o'clock. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

WM. MIDFORD, Surgeon.

"The names of the men are as follow:—*John Brown, Charles Carter, Wm. Moſer, Wm. Burgeſs.* The name of the man who called me, *John Reſton.*"

The name of this young woman is *Jane Johnſon.* She lives ſervant with Mr. *Thornton*, broker, No. 70, *Tooley ſtreet. William Brown*, the waterman, was ſent the next day to enquire after her health, who

who informed us, ſhe was better than could be expected, and expreſſed the ſincereſt gratitude to the Society for our benevolent interpoſition.

*** It is proper to inform the Public, that during the laſt year we have paid our propoſed rewards for twenty-five unſucceſsful attempts, and *eight* ſucceſsful ones; ſo that we have been inſtrumental in ſaving nearly one in three, who would otherwiſe have been neglected for dead, and conſigned over to the grave.

We cannot entertain a doubt, but that every lover of mankind will congratulate us upon this conſiderable ſucceſs which has crowned our firſt attempt. We ſuppoſe that the prejudice of every man in the kingdom muſt be now removed, upon ſuch repeated inſtances of reſtoration which have fallen under our own immediate enquiry; and we flatter ourſelves that ſuch a number of reſpectable names added to the Liſt of Directors, and their liberal contributions, will animate others to imitate their laudable example.

We have ſubjoined the ſtate of accounts during the preceding year, that the public may be acquainted with our finances. Directors and others may be ſatisfied in what manner the monies have been particularly employed, by enquiring of the Treaſurer. The article of *printing* has unavoidably been very heavy during the laſt year, as it was neceſſary to be at ſome extraordinary expence to make our inſtitution extenſively known, and render the Public familiar with the methods of treatment. But in order to leſſen this article as much as poſſible, it is agreed that this Plan and Reports of the Society ſhall for the future be *ſold* at a a moderate price: And altho'

every

every Director will have a diſcretionary power to diſpoſe of one to a friend, yet the public at large will not reſent their contributing a mite towards the ſupport of our inſtitution, at the ſame time they are gratifying their own curioſity in peruſing the inſtances of its ſucceſs.

The Directors, encouraged by the events of the preceding year, propoſe to exert themſelves with, if it be poſſible, double vigour the year enſuing. It is reſolved to print a large number of Advertiſements, containing the Methods of Treatment alone, in order to diſperſe them through various parts of the kingdom, eſpecially in ſea-ports, and towns contiguous to large rivers, in order to diffuſe a knowledge of the means of aſſiſting perſons in ſuch critical ſituations, and excite the inhabitants to form ſimilar inſtitutions, upon plans which ſhall appear to them moſt adviſeable. It is likewiſe intended, as ſoon as our funds will permit, to extend our rewards to a greater diſtance from the metropolis, and include every other inſtance of ſudden death, whether by ſuffocation from noxious vapours, hanging, ſyncopies, thoſe that are frozen, &c. We are ſolicitous alſo to reward thoſe gentlemen who have been the inſtruments of reſtoration to life with an honorary medal, in acknowledgment of their ſkill and generous aſſiduity: And we propoſe to purſue every other method that ſhall enable us to be more extenſively uſeful in ſaving the lives of our fellow-creatures. As the expences neceſſary to proſecute ſo extenſive a plan muſt be conſiderable, the Society hope that they ſhall be encouraged and aſſiſted in their undertaking, by every one who calls himſelf a friend to humanity.

The

The whole Money received to the Audit on 24th *Oct.* 1774, was — — —			£.	106	11 6
Since that Time there has been received				75	12 0
				182	3 6
There had been paid at the above Audit, —	£	116	17 9		
And has been paid since that Time, —		48	10 7	165	8 4
		165	8 4		
Remains in the Treaſurer's Hands, 31ſt *Dec.* 1774.				16	15 2

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Signed by Order of the Society,

J. B. RICH, Secretary.

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